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Public Affairs

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

June 6, 1984

vestigation and control, fire prevention, and a host of related maritime activities.

Following his retirement as Port Warden in 1964, Admiral Higbee helped establish, and served as first president of the California Cargo Protection Council for the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach. This agency virtually eliminated pilferage and other forms of cargo theft in the harbor. In 1978, he was appointed as assistant to the California State Lands Commission as an adviser for maritime affairs.

Admiral Higbee has for many years been regarded as a maritime legend. He has held a valid unlimited master mariners license with pilot endorsements for the Pacific Coast and Hawaii for the past 60 years, and is an honorary life member of the U.S. Propeller Club. He was honored by the city of Los Angeles when a roadway near the pilot station was dedicated "Admiral Higbee Way" on July 22, 1981.

Admiral Higbee lives in San Pedro in an apartment overlooking the harbor and he is not the least bit shy about reporting discrepancies he notices in the harbor to the proper authorities. The admiral swims a mile a day after walking to the San Pedro YMCA, and has three daughters, Anne Higbee-Glace, Joan Mercer, and Joyce Denny.

I join with my wife, Lee, in saluting Adm. Frank Higbee for his distinguished years of public service to the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, and in thanking him for making the harbor a place where sailors, maritime workers, residents and visitors feel secure.

HONORING THE OUTSTANDING WOMEN FROM CALVERT COUNTY

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1984

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to a group of women from Calvert County, Md., who exemplify the kind of dedication needed to provide effective community service.

In recognition of their efforts, the Calvert County Committee on Women is honoring them as another sign of the valuable contribution women are making to southern Maryland.

These women are involved in many parts of the Calvert County community. Their careers include work in education, government, finance, health and social service. Each of these women symbolizes the important role women play in all parts of our country.

I am proud to represent these individuals and to acknowledge them today in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. These outstanding Calvert County

residents are: Ethel Adams, Regina Brown, Margaret (Peggy) Demidis, Jean Dowell, Audrey B. Evans, E. Lynn Frazer, Carol Glover, B. Jane Fletcher, Grace Hutchins, Gloria Jones, Lynn Kahl, June King, Shirley McCarthy, Lola Parks, Carlene Parker, Dorothy Pohlod, Margaret Phipps, Thelma S. Robinson and Virginia N. Vanderford.

I commend the Calvert County Commission on Women for honoring these women. We can all learn from the important additions these women have made to their communities and urge my House colleagues to join me in applauding their efforts.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT

HON. LARRY WINN, JR.

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1984

Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, Congress has few responsibilities as serious as the oversight of U.S. intelligence activities. Yet, the debate over the mining of Nicaragua's harbors demonstrated that this congressional oversight is flawed. As Representative HENRY HYDE convincingly demonstrates in the following article which appeared in the Elmhurst Press on May 18, congressional oversight can be partisan and prone to leaks. Moreover, it is divided among the two Houses of Congress in such a way as to hamper its effectiveness. I commend to all my colleagues the analysis of the gentleman from Illinois and his recommendations for improving congressional oversight of U.S. intelligence activities.

How To Plug Intelligence Leaks

(By Henry J. Hyde)

The furor in Congress over the mining of Nicaraguan harbors highlights a problem of overwhelming importance. Specifically, one must ask how capable Congress is of practicing responsible Congressional oversight of intelligence activities, once those activities are viewed as an integral part of a foreign policy that has become controversial and the subject of partisan debate.

After Vietnam and Watergate, both houses of Congress decided to establish select committees on intelligence following extensive investigations of U.S. intelligence activities. Early on, both committees appeared to conduct their business in an amicable and bipartisan manner with little evidence of politicization.

Unfortunately, such a turn of events was too good to last, and for the last two years or so, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, in particular, has become radically politicized.

A serious question with dangerous implications presents itself: Is our democratic form of government unable to keep any secrets, no matter how sensitive to our national interest?

Richard Nixon told us in a recent television interview that publication of the Pentagon Papers revealed that we had a listening device inside the late Chairman Leonid Brezhnev's limousine. How's that for blowing one!

As we all know, the calculated, politically motivated leaking of highly sensitive infor-

mation has become a Washington art form, and one that is not confined to Congress alone.

It appears the only way to mount a successful covert operation these days is for such activity to have the nearly unanimous support of both intelligence committees and the involved agencies of the intelligence community. Anything short of that is doomed to failure, as opponents will selectively leak material to their friends in the media with the purpose of frustrating the operation.

Moreover, as recent press disclosures clearly demonstrate, you can count on a flurry of these leaks just before anticipated congressional action on the disputed issue.

What is especially disturbing is that those who are doing the leaking probably have never stopped to think what the short- and long-term implications of their revelation will be with respect to U.S. intelligence efforts, as well as to U.S. foreign policy.

They are so preoccupied with scoring political points that they do not even begin to realize how their actions may be impacting on the lives of U.S. intelligence and foreign service personnel overseas.

One of the cardinal rules of intelligence is that one does not confirm the accuracy of news accounts regarding sensitive intelligence operations. Yet, in the wake of the initial press disclosures on the mining of Nicaraguan harbors, we saw the chairman of the House Permanent Select Intelligence Committee do just that during a public appearance before the House Rules Committee, and subsequently on the House floor.

Finally, in a move that must have left foreign intelligence service incredulous, the CIA felt obliged to issue a press release that for the first time implicitly and publicly acknowledged its involvement in the mining by citing 11 occasions when it briefed congressional intelligence committees on the matter.

These are but a few examples of recent events that make a mockery of the oversight system. Our friends and intelligence contacts around the world have taken note of our sorry performance in past weeks, and what they have observed cannot be reassuring.

We cannot afford to allow what presently masquerades as congressional intelligence oversight to continue any longer. I believe it is time to give serious thought to merging the existing intelligence committees into a joint committee composed equally of Republicans and Democrats who, in addition to the requisite trustworthiness, competence and responsibility, also possess the rare restraint to subordinate political considerations to the national interest.

Such a committee must be backed by a small cadre of apolitical professionals with the same exemplary personal qualities as the committee's members.

Creating a new joint oversight panel would diminish the possibilities for partisan posturing and significantly reduce the number of individuals having access to sensitive information, thus minimizing the risk of damaging, unauthorized disclosures.

It would also address some practical problems that have resulted from two committees overseeing the intelligence community. As we have learned in recent weeks, the two committees frequently do not focus on the same matters or coordinate on the issues as most of us had assumed.

A joint oversight committee would eliminate these problems, encourage bipartisan cooperation and ensure a more effective congressional oversight arrangement.

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So, it's time to change—time even to do something dramatic—time to turn the Olympic argument into an olympian opportunity . . . a chance to strike a blow for reasonableness.

The best idea put forth in an awfully long time in a society often void of reasonable ideas, is the suggestion to permanently return the Olympics to its place of origin—Greece—and to return it to its original purpose . . . the full cessation of conflict among nations while these nations fought out their frustrations on the athletic field. Believe it or not, that's what happened in the original Olympics . . . every nation would stop arguing, stop fighting, stop its aggressions, for the full period of the Olympics.

Now think of that today. Think first of the Olympics in a nation that the super powers did not envy . . . Greece . . . and think then of every nation—for two or three weeks ending hostilities.

No war in Afghanistan, no violence in the Persian Gulf, Northern Ireland at peace . . . Hostilities at a standstill in Lebanon or South Africa. For a couple of weeks, the Turks and Cypriots, North and South Koreans, Cambodians and Vietnamese, Jews and Arabs, would actually stop arguing, yelling, gun running, agitating. Can you imagine all that? Two weeks of peace I don't know about you . . . but I say take the Olympics back to Greece and you don't play unless you put down your weapons.●

CHURCH AND SANDINISTAS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1984

● Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, in recent months, the Catholic Church in Nicaragua has been one in the leading opponents to the Sandinista Regime. However, as columnist William Buckley recently pointed out, not all organizations related to the Catholic Church appear to oppose Marxist-Leninist ideology to the same degree as the church in Nicaragua. I urge my colleagues to read the following commentary, which appeared in the May 31 Washington Post.

The article follows:

CHURCH AND SANDINISTAS
(By William F. Buckley Jr.)

In his speech on Central America a few weeks ago, President Reagan mentioned, not without a trace of sarcasm, the extraordinary lack of ink, as the expression goes in the trade, given to the massive demonstration in Managua, Nicaragua, by Catholics on Good Friday. A crowd estimated at 100,000 accumulated to protest persistent Sandinista infringements on the freedom to exercise religion.

It is, of course, the same old story. No government that worships Marxist materialism can countenance a flourishing church. The experience in Poland constantly reminds the Soviet hierarchy that probably the only absolutely reliable asseveration of Marx and Lenin was that, in the end, communism and religion really cannot coexist without friction.

Now in the general light of the above, consider a solemn report recently issued that deals as follows with the communication of Nicaraguan textbooks, a source of major complaints by the Catholic hierarchy.

"It is also said that the new programs put forward Marxist ideology, and that the

schoolbooks are also tinged with Marxism and are published in Cuba. We recognize that in general the programs and books do put forward new values, based on the real social, cultural and economic situation of the people, and are pro-Sandinist, without being doctrinaire and propaganda-filled. Many teachers and members of religious orders see many positive aspects in this, and with it, a new challenge: How can this new situation be evangelized?

"It is also true that many books are printed in Cuba. The reason given for this is a purely economic one. If they come from Cuba, they cost practically nothing. If they had to be purchased elsewhere with dollars, they would be exorbitantly expensive."

Now these paragraphs were not written by the Emergency Civil Rights Committee, or by any other communist front group. They are, incredibly, a small part of a large report on Central America done by a Catholic organization with headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. It is called the International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity, and comprises 13 Catholic agencies in 11 countries concerned with economic development.

Not very much more is needed to convey the bias of the Mission Report on Central America than to reflect on the term "new values." The new values here referred to are about as new as the Soviet printing press. The notion that Cuban textbooks are being used because they are so inexpensive will get you a ham sandwich, if you have some ham, if you have some bread.

What's going on? There is still, in Managua—unless it was shut down yesterday—an independent Permanent Commission on Human Rights. It has been arguing for human rights for many years, right through the Somoza period. It has chronicled, day by day, the aggressions against freedom by the Sandinistas. There is, also in Managua, something called the Human Rights Commission. It is controlled by the Sandinistas, and says only flowery things about that government. The Catholic commission consulted only the second of these human rights commissions.

So is it in El Salvador, where the commission reports that the "FMLN" (never referred to as the rebels) receives its military aid "from solidarity groups in different parts of the world, which openly collect money for the purchase of military equipment." The commission refers disparagingly to the "Americanization" of the civil strife in Central America and, in effect, asks the whole world to evangelize in favor of "negotiation" in El Salvador, which is the code word for surrender to the guerrillas, and for an end to American aid to the government of El Salvador, and to the freedom fighters in Nicaragua.

It is hardly a secret that quiet convulsions have been going on within the Catholic Church, a prominent segment of which has been captured by the populist know-nothingness of socialism. The CIDSE calls now for "information and conscientious campaigns to be conducted at all levels of society in our countries and by the most effective means."

Meanwhile, Catholics in Nicaragua sit by in anguish at the apparent lack of concern by fellow Christians over their progressive loss of freedom. Catholics look to the Vatican for intelligent intervention.

And everyone needs the reminder that the use of the Catholic label no longer certifies a document as primarily occupied with the welfare of the human spirit. And even if we could live by bread alone, these ignorant gentlemen do not even recognize that the socialist world is very, very bad at producing bread.●

REAR ADM. FRANK D. HIGBEE,
USCG (RET.): A MARITIME
LEGEND

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 1984

● Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, at the June 11 marine industry luncheon to be held at the Ports of Call restaurant in San Pedro, there will be a reunion of prior captains of the Port of Los Angeles/Long Beach and a commemoration of the 90th birthday of Rear Adm. Frank D. Higbee, USCG (Ret.), the first captain of the port.

Admiral Higbee will celebrate his 90th birthday on June 10. His remarkable career is an inspiration for all mariners. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1913, and was promoted to warrant officer in 1917. During World War I he saw action on the destroyer *Bainbridge* and other vessels. After the armistice he was on shore duty at Cardiff, Wales; London, England; and Danzig, Germany.

In 1927, he transferred to the Coast Guard as a lieutenant, and later commanded his first Coast Guard cutter, the square rigger *Bear*. He cruised the east and west coasts of the United States, the Arctic and Bering Sea, and served in the International Ice Patrol of the Atlantic.

In 1940, he was designated as the first captain of the Port of Los Angeles/Long Beach, where he was commended for assistance to vessels in distress and for enforcement of regulations as to the seaworthiness of merchant ships.

He left the west coast in 1943, to become chief of staff to the admiral commanding the Greenland patrol. He then went to the Pacific and commanded the Navy transport, *General Scott*. In the New Guinea-Admiralty Islands campaign he commanded a squadron of landing ships of the Seventh Fleet and afterward a flotilla of the Third Fleet that ended its war duty in Japan. In the Leyte invasion he led an advance beach party that went ashore at H-hour with assault troops of the 24th Infantry on Red Beach. There he was promoted to rear admiral pursuant to a special commendation of the Secretary of the Navy for performance of duty in actual combat with the enemy.

After the war, he retired and was appointed Los Angeles Port Warden in 1946. For over 18 years he served in this position and pioneered procedures and set policies that greatly minimized the threat of a shipboard or dockside disaster. Many of these procedures have now become common practice in U.S. ports. He changed the function and responsibilities of the Port Warden's office. Once basically cargo security guards, the Port Warden deputies became thoroughly trained in the fields of ship inspection, pollution in-